The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864. NO. 36.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines.)	50	75	1 00
Two squares	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column	12 00	18 00	24 00
One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	Mc'Connellstown	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 12	Pleasant Grove	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove	9 59	5 59
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30	AR 9 25	Saxton	LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40		AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell	9 00	5 00

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Pip. r's Run	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 49	Hamilton	8 24	4 25
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9 40	Saxton	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
	9 55	Coalmont	8 15	5 15
	10 00	Crawford	8 05	5 05
	10 10	Dudley	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE	ACCOMMODATION	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	HALF EXPRESS	STATIONS	EASTWARD PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	FAST LINE	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	5 30	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	.....	1 43
5 25	.....	.....	5 38	.....	Mt. Union	11 26	9 45	1 35
5 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton	.....	.....	1 25
5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek	.....	9 31	1 18
5 59	7 40	50	6 07	.....	Huntingdon	11 01	9 21	1 07
6 15	.....	...	6 21	.....	Petersburg	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree	.....	.....	12 41
6 31	.....	.....	6 36	.....	Spruce Cr'k	10 35	8 55	12 36
6 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham	.....	.....	12 23
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Tyrone	10 13	8 33	12 15
7 08	.....	.....	7 10	.....	Tipton	.....	.....	12 05
7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	12 00
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	.....	Bell's Mills	9 54	8 14	11 56
7 40	8 55	8 ...	7 40	.....	Altoona	9 40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 37 A M.

The E KPRESS TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on 11 25 A M

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

50 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec., 8, 1863. General Superintendent.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; best *White Lead*; French and American *Zinc*; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make, Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident, that our Varnishes are equal if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade &c.*

FELTON & RAU.
Nos 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street corner Cherry.
PHILADELPHIA.
Oct 14, 1863-6m.

WARRANTED! COG WHEELS! WITH

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7.00
No. 2½	" " "	6.00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*, "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. }	18.00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam or hand. }	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRONG SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense*.

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 12, '63.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE SOLDIER'S LAST WORD.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

He lay upon the battle field,
Where late the clash of arms was heard,
And from his pallid lips there came,
In broken accents, but one word.

"Mother!" was all the soldier said.
As freshly from his wounded side
The hot blood flowed, and bore away
His life upon its crimson tide.

Bravest among the brave he rushed,
Without a single throb of fear,
And loudest mid the tumult pealed,
In clarion tones, his charging cheer.

"On to the contest, comrades, on!
Strike for the Union; strike for fame!
Who lives will win his country's praise,
Who dies will leave a glorious name!"

He fell amidst the clouds of strife
Among an undistinguished train,
Foremost upon the battle field.
And first beneath the heaps of slain.

Dying, he turned him from the flag
Whose starry folds still onward waved;
Dying, he thought no more of fame,
Of victory won or country saved.

But of his home and her he loved
His sad, departing spirit sighed;
"Mother!" the soldier fondly said,
And, looking to the North, he died.

Romance of an Old Couple.

The following somewhat remarkable narrative is related by a western lady now on a visit to this city from Mariposa. She is herself a character. She has crossed the plains twice—first in 1849, during which her husband perished—and is the first American lady who returned to the east by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. She is a genuine heroine—a fine specimen of stout hearted western womanhood—and her adventures in the wilds of the unpeopled west have been numerous and exciting. If the good people of Mariposa have missed a lady from their neighborhood, they are hereby apprised that she is comfortably located at the boarding house of Mrs. Nesbit, on the corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, and will not return to the mountains until Holmes of the Gazette, ceases to harrow the hearts of Mariposa mothers by calling their little babies "brats."

Well, while the train of which this lady was a member was encamped at a point on the Humboldt, where the Lessen trail intersects the Carson track of travel, she visited the tent of a family, consisting of an elderly couple and one child—a daughter of four teen or fifteen years.—The old lady was sitting on a pile of blankets, under the canvas, encouraging a most determined attack of the "sulks," while the masculine head of affairs had planted himself on his wooden tongue, and was sucking his pipe as leisurely as though he expected to remain there forever. A single glance developed the fact that there was a difficulty in that little train of one wagon and three persons, and that it had attained a point of quiet desperation beyond the reach of peaceful adjustment. Three days before they had pitched their tent at the forks of the road and as they could not agree upon the route by which to enter California, there they had remained. The husband expressed a preference for the Carson road—the wife for the Lesson—and neither would yield. The wife declared she would remain there all winter; the husband said he should be pleased to lengthen the sojourn through the summer following.

On the morning of the fourth day the wife broke a sullen silence of thirty six hours by proposing a division of the property, which consisted of two yoke of cattle, one wagon, camp furniture, a small quantity of provisions and $12 in silver. The proposal was accepted, and forthwith the "plunder" was divided, leaving the wagon to the old man, and the daughter to the mother. The latter exchanged with a neighboring train the cattle belonging to her, for a pony and pack saddle, and piling the daughter and her portion of the divided spoils upon the animal, she resolutely started across the desert by the Lessen trail while the old man silently yoked the cattle and took the other route. Singular as this may seem, it is nevertheless true. It is among the many occurrences of life stranger than fiction. Of course both parties reached California in safety. We say "of course," for it is scarcely possible that any obstacle, death included, could have seriously interfered with the progress of stubbornness so sublime. Arriving at Sacramento with her daughter, the old lady readily found employment—for women were less plenty than now—and subsequently opened a boarding house, and in a few years amassed a handsome fortune. Two years ago she went to San Francisco, and the daughter, whose education had not been neglected, was married to one of the most substantial citizens.

And what has become of the old man? The wife had not seen or heard of him since they parted on the Humboldt. They had lived happily together as man and wife for years, and she sometimes reproached herself for the wilfulness that seprrated them after so long a pilgrimage together thro' this rough life. But he was not dead. We cannot trace his course in California, however. All that we know of him is, that fortune had not smiled upon him, and that for years he had toiled without hope. Finally, feeling scarcely able to longer wield the pick and shovel, he visited San Francisco in the hope of obtaining employment better adapted to his wasted strength.

For three months he remained idle after arriving here, and then for the want of occupation became the humble retailer of peanuts and oranges with his entire stock of traffic in a basket upon his arm. This was about six months ago. A few weeks since, in passing the open door of a cottage in the southern part of the city, he observed a lady in the hall and stopped to offer his merchandise. As he stepped upon the threshold, the lady approached and the old man raised his eyes and dropped the basket, and no wonder either—for she was his wife—his "old woman?" She recognized him, and throwing up her arms in amazement, exclaimed: "Great God! John is that you? "All that is left of me," replied the old man. With extended arms they approached. Suddenly the old lady's countenance changed, and she stepped back. "John," said she, with a look which might have been construed into earnestness, "how did you find the Carson road? Miserable Suky—miserable," replied the old man, "full of sand and alkali!" "Then I was right, John?" she continued, inquiringly. "You were, Suky," he replied. "That's enough?" said she, throwing her arms around the old man's neck; "that's enough John;" and the old couple, strangely sundered, were again united. Both are living with their daughter on Second street.—*San Francisco Mirror.*

Hooped Skirts--Are they Healthful?

There are few subjects about which more stupidly ill natured remarks have been made by thoughtless people, than that simple device for woman's comfort—the hooped skirt. We always thought favorably of hoops from early association with that glorious race of women, our revolutionary grandmothers, when we listened to the description of one of those stately minuets given in honor of the inauguration of Washington, as President of the United States. Hoops were invariably worn on all occasions of ceremony; 'tis true we had no omnibuses or railroad cars in which women of bad breeding, and often worse temper could display these accomplishments, by mistaking the vehicle for their own private carriage, should any hurried or wearied pedestrian seek a seat beside them; nor was it then customary to go to market or shopping in an evening or ball dress. Even on grand occasions, the train was looped up on one or both sides, because the wearer had the good sense to see that an apartment was of limited space, and a man could not annihilate himself for her convenience; but the hoops were ample, and grandly did they become the wearers; for they too were grand and ample women. We have seen the costly brocades and the high heeled slippers; but the hoops long since went into the oven or great Franklin or Ten Plate warmed the parlor or cooled the dinner in those primitive and antishoddy days. The hoops were made of substantial hickory; and we have often trapped rabbits on the very spot where some of them grew.

The ladies were usually content with three circles, so disposed that they gave the most elegant and artistic disposition of the rich and heavy fabrics, which, unlike most of the modern material, would almost stand alone without either the wearer or the hoops.

In those days, when most of the wearers were no strangers to a horse's back, and the broom or bread tray, those cunningly devised little springy circlets that now give such an exquisite and Venus like curve to the tournour as it sweeps downward and falls into the grand and loop like folds of the skirt, were entirely unknown.—You may completely clothe a barrel with the stoutest hickory without impairing its excellence; but we should be loth to waltz with a partner thus arrayed, even if our ardor in the dance would permit us to ignore the contact of the lower circles with our tibia and fibula, or (breathe it softly) our shins.

Truth to speak however, dear ladies, the smaller circles were quite unnecessary; for women in these primitive days had a fairer chance for life and beauty. Muscle and superb outline were not considered vulgar, nor did she of the acuminated elbows and epitomized bust and lips, have a coadjutor in the crotchet needle and the vinegar bottle, neither malicious ridicule of a young woman, whom nature had formed as women ought to be formed, with the vital organs, breasts and pelvis, adapted to the grand end and object of her creation—the crowning glory of her sex—a family of healthy children.

We consider the modern hooped skirt one of the most admirably artistic and health-saving devices of our time, and no sensible person can fail to appreciate its benefit to the young girl or woman; we will give our reasons for this opinion; of course they will be entirely professional, for we are no man milliner.

It is conceded by all correct observers, and fully recognized by our anatomists and gymnastic teachers, that the muscles of the thorax and its appendages, the arms and abdomen, are not used more than one-fourth as much by our modern women, as they are compelled to use those of the legs; nearly all the movements which our unfortunate young people are permitted to perform by the inexorable fiat of Japonicadom, are what may be called passive; her hands must be reverently and lovingly folded across her chest, in order that their whiteness may not suffer by permitting the least motion; the lungs, of course, must be kept quiet, not only because she is not allowed to walk fast enough to require much air, but because the position of the arms and the weight of the fore arm and hand resting on the lower ribs, will not allow the elevation, so that the air can enter the lower part of the lungs at all; at best, but a sixth part of those life-giving organs are used, and only their upper part fully inflated; now, if the hooped skirt be hooked to the jacket infour places, at least, and not left to rest upon the hips, the reader will perceive that the backbone and all the muscles which enclose and steady both the great cavities of the body, and keep them elegantly erect upon the hips, must carry both the hoops and the skirt; then these may be made both light and elegant, or heavy and grand, as the season may require; while drawers of material adapted to our severe winters may be so artistically adjusted, and supported by suspenders, as completely to protect and clothe the limbs, without the necessity of the skirts so girding the body by drawn cords to keep them and the drawers in place, as not only seriously to cripple all the viscera, but to interrupt the healthful action of the muscles of the abdomen, and worse than this, to compress all the veins that carry back the blood from the lower limbs to the heart for purification, and often, as we have seen, to render the integument below this girdle of many cords, very perceptibly dropsical. Every lady, if she will use her eyes, can see this for herself, the "horrid marks" that they cause, she often laments. Now, reader, if the lungs are only used one sixth part, the muscles of the body scarcely at all, and the venous blood from the lower limbs, prevented from returning at the full rate of five sixths of the speed intended by nature, when you are walking even at the snail's pace you are allowed to, what must be the result on the nutrition of the muscles of these limbs? for you know they act and grow by blood alone; depend on it, although you may make them dropsical and deceptive in size, they will not help you to dance as well, or to go up and down stairs.

And this brings us to another great evil. If we will sacrifice so much to brown stone fronts and the fancied necessity of fashionable streets; if we must live in houses furnace warmed and eighteen feet by five stories high, for pity's sake, let us so distribute the load of dress our climate requires as to allow every part of the body to be used to carry it up stairs; let the jacket or the shoulder straps give the chest its share of the work; in a word, let our wives and daughters shoulder their loads, if they would have their days prolonged in the land.

If the ladies will pardon us, we will venture a hint on the dimensions of the skirt. Its most excellent end is to insure the unrestricted use of the limbs in walking; it must, therefore, be of sufficient diameter to allow a full step and the necessary space for the underclothing; if it restricts the step in the least degree, it is too small; no woman should be ambitious of a short step; the longer the step the more breadth required, the greater development of the thorax and lungs; quick and energetic walking, with the shoulders thrown back, will do as much for the growth of the vital organs as singing; woman must dress warmly, keep her feet dry, walk more, and eat more or she will never fulfill the great object of her creation.

Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Army of Potomac, Feb. 20, 1864.

EDITOR GLOBE:—I seat myself this pleasant afternoon on our wood pile, in front of our very comfortable ranche, to communicate a few thoughts for your most excellent paper, which may not be without a little interest to your numerous readers.

At present we are all very comfortable with scarcely any excitement to arouse us from our monotonous mode of existence, but ere long the rallying notes of the bugle will again summon us to battle for our country and liberty. Many times during our past military life have we responded to that call which brought us face to face with our foes. And when we look round and reflect, we can truly say; many who went into battle with me are now no more. Their blood which was shed for their country cries loudly for vengeance; and will the friends of those braves, still live, *deaf to those cries?* Will they still remain so insensible to the many sacrifices made, hard battles fought, and trials borne, by those who have fallen in Freedom's cause, as not to come out and help us? We really hope that by this time, men whose hearts were formerly so small, are imbued with proper principles, and we sincerely hope that the scales of partyism have fallen from their eyes and that they now see things in their true light. The sooner all men do this the *sooner will the accursed rebellion cease* to exist. Those who complain so much about everybody and everything should be the very ones to do at least something to remove the great cause, namely, the rebellion, from our country.—Then, and only then, can we expect to enjoy peace and prosperity again in a true sense

We are pleased to see our friends at home "pitching in" to help us. We can assure them that they will be received graciously when coming to the rescue. We are led to believe that they, uniting with those now in the army, have the spirit not only to meet the foe in battle array, but to vanquish it when they do meet it, and by so doing crush the rebellion and save our cause.

We have all, doubtless, come to the conclusion that the rebellion will never be crushed by any other than the force of arms.

Deserters from Lee's (rebel) army are coming in daily by squads, but a few days since a captain brought his whole company in. They seem bent on claiming and obtaining the benefits pertaining to President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation; the consequences of such procedure notwithstanding.

Major J. W. Nichols has made the boys again flush of greenbacks, and they are consequently enjoying themselves with all dainties provided by our sutlers.

Re-enlisting is rather slow work at *present in the regular service*, not more than seventy of our entire regiment accepting the large bounty; six of our company included.

Should any of your readers visit this neck of Dixie and will favor us with a call, we shall be most happy to accommodate and show them round.

Our camp is very pleasantly situated, about one mile south of the Hazel & Rappahannock rivers, and one and a half north of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad and on the Beverley Ford battle ground.

More anon. REDCLIFFE,
Co. D, 6th Cav., U. S. A.

EARLY RISING.—The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of forty years, amounts to twenty thousand hours,—or eight years, one hundred and twenty days, and ten hours,—which will afford eight hours a day, for exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years of life were added, in which we could command eight hours each day for the cultivation of the mind.

☞ "Johnny," said a mother to a son nine years old, "go and wash your face; I am ashamed to see you come to dinner with so dirty a mouth. "I did wash it, mamma," and feeling of his upper lip, he added, gravely, "I think it is a moustache coming."

☞ An old fellow being visited by his pastor, assured him he could not be a good Christian unless he took up his daily cross; whereat he caught up his wife and began lugging her about the room.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHANEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Evils of Irregularity in Attendance, and the Remedy.

It is a truth that is universally admitted—because too many, *entirely too* many, have tested it,—that pupils can make no advancement when irregular in their attendance at school. With many parents, the occasional absence of their children from school, is regarded as a matter of minor importance. And we are glad that we have the opportunity of thus publicly impressing upon the minds of some, the injury that, not only their children, but the school in general, receive from their indifference. In presenting the evils of irregularity, we shall regard them as two-fold. First, the injury the pupil sustains: and second, its influence upon the school.

First, the injury the pupil sustains. All who are acquainted with the text books now in use in our schools, know that in their arrangement they form—as they ought to do,—a continued chain; each day's lesson composes a link, and each preceding recitation prepares the pupil to better understand the lessons that follow. To lose a single day, will break a link of this chain and will increase the difficulty in preparing the lessons for the following day. Nor is this all; the pupil will soon lose his interest in his studies, and will finally become discouraged, and neglect them altogether. "Education," says a late writer, "is essentially progressive, consisting of a series of regular processes, the latter always depending upon the earlier." This being essentially true, it must follow that if previous principles are lost the latter will be less clearly understood; and if the absence be repeated very often, the pupil will soon find himself surrounded by difficulties from which it is impossible to extricate himself. If parents would view this matter in its proper light, and estimate the loss their children sustain from irregularity, we are sure that they would endeavor to send to school more regularly.

We will now notice the second evil arising from irregularity, viz: Its influence upon the school. Did the evils of irregularity extend no further than we have described, the claims of the subject could not be urged so strongly; but the whole school suffers thereby. The classes become disarranged, and, as a consequence, lose whatever interest they may have had in their studies. A scholar that is irregular in attendance, cannot fail to become a "dead weight," and consequently an incumbrance to his class, and a great hindrance to their advancement. But the pupils are not the sufferers alone; the teacher bears his part; it increases his labor, for it becomes necessary for him to repeat the explanations and illustrations of principles for the benefit of the pupil that was absent; thus needlessly consuming his time.

We have thus far endeavored to set forth some of the evils arising from irregular attendance at school; and we have dwelt longer upon this part of the subject than we should, hoping to set forth these evils as fully as possible, that those who have assisted in bringing them into the schools, may take heed and reform. We will now offer a few suggestions to teachers, which we think would remedy those evils.

We have already intimated, that we consider the parent responsible, to a considerable degree, for irregular attendance of his children at school. And we certainly do him no injustice, when we charge him with being entirely responsible; for, whoever may cause the irregularity, whether it be parent or pupil, it is certain that the parent has the power, and should remedy the evil. We would, therefore, recommend, when irregularity occurs, that the teacher go and talk privately with the parent upon the subject; and if it has arisen through his indifference, he should present the evils arising from it, and if properly done, we think he must be an unreasonable parent, indeed, who would not endeavor to reform at once. If, upon the other hand, the pupil has been playing truant, and has thus been deceiving both parent and teacher, their meeting would bring the matter to light at once. Besides, a private interview with a parent, if conducted in a proper spirit, especially on the part of the teacher, seldom fails to have a great influence upon the children. If teachers would practice it more, they would govern their schools with less difficulty.

While we have spoken freely upon the responsibility of the parent, we would by no means entirely exonerate the teacher; for he is often culpable for bringing those evils upon himself and his school. I do not mean that there are any who are so silly, that they would do so intentionally; but true it is, that they are often the sole cause of it themselves. It has been truthfully said: "That the teacher makes the school." Like the sun in the firmament, he gives light and life to all around him; but should his face be eclipsed by a frown, or a look of displeasure,—like a cloud before the sun, it shuts out all the cheerfulness that should characterise him, and makes everything wear a dreary appearance. It is reasonable to suppose that a child would like a pleasant school and dislike a dreary one; and if it loves a school room because it is a pleasant place, instead of hunting excuses to remain at home, it will use every exertion to get there. In addition to this, the teacher should not only be able to make the school room a pleasant place, but he should also be able to make it an interesting place to the pupil. If this interest be in the proper direction, it becomes the most *profitable*, as well as the most powerful influence in favor of regular attendance. Interest always necessarily precedes improvement; as it is unlikely that a pupil would learn a thing that in his judgment is not worth learning. That it is the duty of a teacher to awaken an interest in his pupils, needs no argument here.—It is also observable, that where the least interest is taken on the part of the teacher, there irregular attendance is greatest.

We feel that we have given only an *outline of this subject*, but we hope we have given enough to awaken an interest in it, that a further investigation may follow.—*Wash. Examiner.*

The following persons are exempted from the enrolment and drafts, namely: Such as are rejected as physically and mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war and been honorably discharged, and no persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

Any person forcibly resisting or aiding to resist or oppose the enrolment etc., shall, upon conviction thereof, in any court competent to try the offence, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years or both of those punishments, in the discretion of the court. And in cases where assaulting, obstructing, hindering, or impeding, shall produce the death of the officer or other persons, the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, on conviction, be punished with death.

If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas; but in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute extend beyond one year, but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrolment list under the provisions of this section.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or, shall pay the sum of $300, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers:—*Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representation, is to be deemed a deserter, to be punished as such, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest; provided that the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of 18 years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear, upon due proof, that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians, and provided that such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first repay to the Government, and to the State and local authorities, all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them.

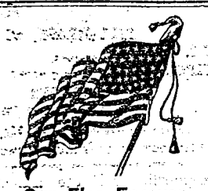
CHANGEABLE.—The weather.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 2, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION *REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

"Revolutions never go Backward."

The Cincinnati *Daily Times* quotes this maxim, and then adds that other sublime declaration, *"Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."* In connection with the great rebellion, this madness of people who desire to do wrong, is peculiarly applicable. It was sheer madness that drove the slaveholders of the South to rebellion, without any just cause, and the destruction of slavery is now beyond all manner of doubt. The haughty and insolent assurance which characterized all the rebel leaders said and did in the beginning of the war, the contempt they everywhere took occasion to show for the power of the Government, and the loyal people of the North, their unscrupulous dishonesty and audacity in seizing and appropriating the property of the Government in the South —all mark the madness which then ruled the hour at the South. Everything was carried with a high hand. Soberness and moderation, which, with determination and firmness of purpose, are always necessary to carry through a great revolution, were wholly unknown in their counsels. We all remember how the intelligence that President Lincoln had issued a proclamation for seventy five thousand men was received in the rebel congress, then in session at Montgomery, Ala. What merriment it occasioned the members of that grave and august body, and what coarse jests it was made the subject of. How different were the feelings of the loyal people of the North, with the prospect of the country being plunged in a civil war. Every loyal heart was deeply impressed with a sense of the awfulness and magnitude of the crisis. Nearly three years of war have elapsed, and the confident vaticinations indulged in by the Southern leaders of the speedy triumph of their cause, have not, and are not likely now to be verified. The so-called confederacy has been bisected by the valor of our troops, its armies are now hedged in by loyal troops in less than one-third of the territory rebel leaders set claim to, and the final collapse of the rebellion is undeniably near at hand. The heart of every man is rejoiced now at the certainty that the old flag will soon wave over every foot of rebel territory, while the rebel leaders must now feel ill at ease, as every day now brings nearer the grasp of the avenging hand of justice.

"Revolutions never go backward." Revolutions always produce great changes, and these changes are always favorable to humanity and liberal ideas. No great civil war has occurred for centuries, that has not resulted in benefitting humanity, by correcting old abuses of society, or, at least, mitigating the evils of it. How little do we find in the newspapers published three or four years ago which accords with the ideas prevailing now respecting slavery. Even what were called anti-slavery journals then were filled with protestations that there was no design on the part of the people of the North to interfere with slavery in the South—that the Government had no power to interfere with it, &c. These journals represented the most advanced anti-slavery sentiment in the North at that time, if we except the handfull of Garrisonian Abolitionists in New England. How far behind the spirit of the times are such sentiments at this time? The great civil war in this country, which is now fast coming to an end, will not prove an exception to the rule that revolutions always result favorably to humanity. The slaveholders rebelled in order to establish a government with slavery as its "corner-stone," that they might forever perpetuate their peculiar institution, which they felt was repugnant to the spirit of the age, and their rebellion will certainly end with the destruction of slavery and in giving freedom to four millions of bondmen.

The Removal of Capt. J. D. Campbell.

We have been investigating the case, and shall have something to say upon the subject next week.

☞ A proposition has been made in the House to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia, and to occupy the State buildings at Harrisburg for a Military college.

THE enrolment bill we published last week has been approved by the President and is now a law.

Let us not Quarrel.

When the sons of Jacob were about to return from Egypt to Canaan with food for their families, the last thing Joseph said to them was, "See that ye fall not out by the way." It would be superfluous to say that the advice was a good one. Every one's instincts would tell him that it was. It was good for Jacob's sons who were about to start on a journey together, and it is still good for any and all persons who are, or are about to be, associated together for any purpose whatever.—All such persons ought to keep ever before them the injunction, "See that you fall not out by the way," and the more ought they to do so, the more important the purpose is to which their joint energies are to be applied.

We are now in the midst of a war which is more gigantic and terrible than any other that the world has ever seen. Already it has cost us hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars. It is a death struggle between freedom and slavery, liberty and bondage—a struggle which can know no truce, no peace —but in which one of the combatants must perish while the other triumphs. It is a mistake to say that one of the parties to the war is entirely in the North and the other altogether in the South. It is not so. The spirit of liberty is not found exclusively in the North, it imbues many a heart in the South, the spirit of slavery is not confined entirely to the South, it rankles in many a bosom in the North. The party of freedom, of civilization, of progress is the strong one in the North but the party of slavery, of barbarism is not extinct there, it is only cowed into silence; it is only biding its time, only waiting for an opportunity to lift its head and join its fellow in the South in a crusade against liberty, against justice and everything else that holds out a ray of hope to the down-trodden masses, either in the new world or the old.

We are just about to enter upon the Spring campaign. That it will be the most important one of the war, is certain; that it will be the bloodiest there can be little doubt. How many of our young men it is to lay in bloody graves none can tell. One cannot but tremble at the very thought of it. But important as must be the campaign that we are about to enter upon in the field of war, we are about to enter upon another in the field of politics, that will be still more important. In the latter no less than in the former, we will have to fight the enemies of the Union, and in the latter they will be far the most dangerous, because there they will be at liberty to practice all their villanies with impunity. What will it avail us to defeat the Southern traitors in the field of battle, if we let their brethren in the North defeat us at the ballot box. With a Copperhead Administration in Washington, Lee will never need to fight his way into that city. He may enter it with flying colors, to embrace his reptile brethren and rejoice with them over the downfall of liberty and its supporters.

In the field of war we have a large number of brave, skillful, devoted leaders, all acting together, with one heart, for the overthrow of the rebels Is the same the case in the field of politics? Are our party political leaders all acting together, with one heart, for the overthrow of the Copperheads, in the coming Presidential election?—Who will, who can, say that they are? Is not the contrary the fact? Have they not permitted their selfishness to rise above their patriotism, and to smother it? Have they not set their own individual interest before the public weal? Can any one, with his eyes open to the manœuvring that is going on in Republican high places, conscientiously say no to these questions?—Do not these things threaten to split our party into fragments? Did ever any company of men need more some friendly Joseph to warn them not to fall out by the way, then we Republicans do at the present time? Why should it be so with us? What can we gain by it? If we suffer ourselves to be divided nothing but defeat can await us. This must be apparent even to the most perblind of party hacks. If it was now, as at most elections it is, merely a question whether those in office shall remain in or others take their place, our success at the coming election would be of but little moment. But that it is not the issue involved in this election. The issue now is whether our government is to rest hereafter on slavery or freedom, liberty or bondage, as its foundation. The southern rebels boast that under their constitution slavery is the corner-stone of their government, and while no northern copperhead has a word to say against a government so constituted, many of them openly approve of it.—The slaveholders will be content with no other government; the copperheads stand prepared to give them all they ask in this respect. That which is to be decided by the coming election, then, is, whether this great war is to result in the establishment of human liberty or human bondage, freedom for the working man or slavery. Can it be possible that our leaders are going to prove themselves base enough to jeopardize our success in such an issue by a petty scrambling among themselves for office? If they are, they will deserve in this world, the bitterest curses of all coming generations, and in the next, the lowest, and blackest, and darkest cavern in the bottomless pit.

We would be glad to hope better things of our party leaders; and yet, in view of what we know to be transpiring around us, can we do so? In 1856 and 1860 the action of the various aspirants in our party for the Presidency was characterized by openness, directness, fairness. Principles not men, was not only the motto of our party, but the great rule of action among all its members. How can we render most secure the success of our principles, not which of us shall get office, was the question with us all, from the highest to the lowest. We asked no other question, we knew no other motive. Is the success of our principles less important now than it was then? On the contrary, is it not infinitely more important now than then? Then a failure to succeed could not be fatal to our principles, as was proved by the result in 1856; now it would be fatal to them. The present condition of the country is such as to put this beyond a doubt. Then why put their success in jeopardy by squabbles among ourselves for office? Aleady crimination and recrimination have been resorted to by the partisans of two high functionaries of the Government. Whether those two functionaries themselves partake of the feelings that seem to animate their respective friends, we know not, and we do not care to know. But we do know that all bickering, all crimination among different aspirants and their respective supporters in our party are wrong, and deserve severe reprobation; and we know that the only way to avoid bickering and crimination is for every one to act openly, fairly and honorably. We do not object to different members of our party aspiring to the Presidency; we rather commend it. We do not object to the friends of the different aspirants backing them with earnestness and energy but we do object to them in doing so giving just cause of offence to one another. And above all we object to them falling out by the way, so as to split the party, bring out more than one candidate, and thereby secure the triumph of the Copperheads.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan at noon to-day, and was called to order by that gentleman as its chairman.

The Hon. Edward M'Pherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the committee in place of Hon. G. G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States.

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the chairman. The members present were as follows:

Edward D. Morgan, N. Y. chairman.
Chas. J. Gilman, Maine.
Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont.
John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts.
Thos. G. Turner, Rhode Island.
Gideon Welles, Connecticut
Denning Duer, New Jersey.
Ed. McPherson, Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware.
James F. Wagner, Maryland.
Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
Henry S. Lane, Indiana.
Ebenezer Rock, Illinois.
H. M. Hoxie, Iowa.
W. S. Washburn, Minnesota.
Cornelius Cole, California.
O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
Joseph Gerhardt, Dis. of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

"PRESERVE THE TORY PAPERS."—A paragraph under this head has been extensively circulated. Calls upon every one to label and lay by, for after reference, copies of the papers in the Free States which have been most notorious in helping the rebellion by obstructing and denouncing and believing the Government. To this has been added another hint:—*Write down in black and white what the Copperhead speakers have said,* so that they cannot deny it. Many of them will hereafter claim to have been friends of the Government and of the War in this crisis. Just jot down, while fresh in memory, *the very words they used* and keep the paper among your choice documents.

☞ The Indiana State Union Convention, has introduced her delegates to the National Convention, to cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln.

☞ Geo. W. Coffey, Esq., died in Philadelphia on Saturday, the 27th, February.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

Great News from Sherman's Expedition.—The Boldest Movement of the War.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 22 1864.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th has the following:

An official dispatch to the War Department of the 18th inst., announces General Sherman's arrival at Quitman, on the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, without opposition, but he will not be allowed to take Mobile without a desperate battle.

The enemy's advance was, without comparison, the boldest movement of the war. Sherman has from 25,000 to 30,000 men. They tear up the Bridges and Railroads in their rear. He meditates no step backward.

MOBILE, Feb. 19.—Farragut has not renewed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies in the Sound, the weather being too bad for action.

No landing is reported yet in the direction of Pascagoula.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th, publishes the following:

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The Government property was saved.

Capt. Adair, of Forrest's staff, has arrived. Forrest was at Oxford on the 9th. He was confronting a column of infantry 6,000 strong, from Memphis via Hernando, and twelve regiments of cavalry via Collersville.

Sherman's forces, 35,000 strong, and marching in close order, with Lee's cavalry harrassing their flanks, and picking up stragglers.

PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15.—The enemy's fleet, including the flag ship, have gone eastward, through the Sound, in the direction of Grant's Pass Four more gunboats have just appeared steering the same course.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—Gov. Watts this morning issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile, that the city is about to be attacked, and exhorting non-combatants to leave.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The steamer Evening Star has arrived, with New Orleans advices of the 20th, via Havana on the 22d.

Two Union soldiers, named Wells, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and Ferguson of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and who were captured on the 6th of December at Moscow, Tenn., had arrived at New Orleans. They escaped from Prison at Cahawba, Ala., and walked through the country at night, being without food for six days.

On reaching East Escambia Bay, Florida, they were taken on board a schooner bound to Pensacola, and thence were sent to New Orleans. They report the woods full of refugees from the conscript officers, and patrols with bloodhounds were on all the principal roads. The Rebel papers report Gen. Sherman's march through Mississippi a triumphant affair, the Rebels being badly whipped wherever they attempted a stand. No returns of losses on either side are made, except that Adair's Rebel Cavalry lost two hundred at Jackson.

Two thousand loyal citizens had written to General Banks, asking him to speak in public on politics. He declined on the ground that he did not wish to be seen to throw military authority into the political balance. There is no news of importance from Texas.

GENERAL GILLMORE'S ARMY.

Disastrous Union Repulse—Our Troops Driven to Jacksonville, Florida—One Thousand Killed, Wounded and Missing.

New York, Feb. 27.—Letters from Hilton Head state that the steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived there with wounded troops on board from Jacksonville, Florida, and bringing the report that the Union troops which advanced toward Lake city had been repulsed and driven on Jacksonville.—Three hundred wounded men were on board. It is reported that we lost in all one thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy outnumbered General Seymour's troops heavily. Other reports say that the Rebels were 16,000 strong, commanded by General Hardee.

Reinforcements are on the way to Florida.

The following intelligence was recd. at Port Royal, S. C., from the blockading fleet off Charleston, announcing the loss of the sloop of war Housatonic Captain Pickering, on Thursday, 18th inst., at nine o'clock, P. M.

The circumstances are said to be as follows: The watch on deck perceiving something floating with the current, which to him at first resembled a porpoise, reported the same to the officer of the deck, whereupon Captain Pickering was notified, and he being suspicious of the object, immediately gave orders to slip the cable and get under way, which order was put into execution, but all to no purpose, for the rebel propelled torpedo Davis (the New Ironsides' old friend) struck her on the starboard quarter, and in a short space of time she sunk off Beach Inlet.

Two officers and three men were lost. The remainder of the officers and crew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats of the fleet.

GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY.

A Reconnoissance to Dalton—Troops Back at Tunnel Hill—Longstreet en Route for Atlanta.

Cincinnati, Feb. 27.—The Gazette's Tunnel Hill despatch of the 26th, says: On Thursday night our troops fell back to Tunnel Hill, which place is to be held. The reconnoissance was entirely successful, and devoloped the fact that the enemy was in force at Dalton. Cleburne's division, which was sent to reinforce General Polk, was recalled, and got back in time to participate in the fight. This was one important result accomplished. Our entire loss was 300, but the Rebels suffered more severely.

The Commercial's Huntsvillo (Ala.) dispatch says that reliable information shows that Longstreet is falling back to Atlanta. Part of his force reached there on the 25th. A large portion of his forces are without shoes, and many nearly naked.

Expedition to within Five Miles of Savannah.—Capture of Twenty Rebels.

On Sunday last, 21st February, a small force of troops, under command of Colonel Howell, left Hilton Head in transports and proceeded up the Savannah river, to Williams' Island. Arriving at that place about dark, a company of men, under Captain Greenleaf of the 5th New Hampshire, landed in small boats and made a reconnoissance, in the course of which they met a small body of the enemy, and a smart musketry firing ensued.

We had four men of the 85th Pennsylvania volunteers wounded. The enemy's loss greatly outnumbered our own. On Monday morning Col. Howell withdrew his force, arriving at Hilton Head on Monday night, 22d inst., bringing with him twenty of the captured on the island. The reconnoissance was highly successful, and reflected much honor upon those who participated in it.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Rebel Army in Virginia Numbers only 25,000—Discontent Among the Soldiers—They Refuse to take their Pay—Interesting Details of Facts.

Washington, Feb. 25.—One of Gen. Lee's orderlies, private Taylor, of the Fourth Virginia cavalry, came into our lines yesterday, and arrived here to-day. He has been in the rebel army about fifteen months, and the last three months has been on duty at General Lee's headquarters as orderly to General Lee, whose winter quarters are upon the road from Orange Court House to Verdiersville, about 2 miles from the former place.

General Lee lives in a tent without any floor in it, having refused to have one put in as others were having done. He keeps very much to himself, never drinks or swears, and is very popular with the army, who have implicit confidence in the old man.

General J. B. Stuart has his headquarters about two miles from General Lee's headquarters and on the road to Robinson's river. His camp is on the side of the mountain in the woods. His force is reduced by casualties, desertion, by loss of horses, and by going home to recruit, until they have hardly enough men to do camp duty with. Jeb Stuart is very gay, drinks bad whiskey, and gives a great many parties, at which he entertains a great many friends from the army and from the surrounding country.

Mr. Taylor is a young man and has relatives in Ohio. His chances for knowing the strength and condition of the rebel army were good, and his story is credited at the War Department and he has been given transportation to Cincinnati. He says there are not now left in the vicinity of Orange C H in Lee,s entire command, over twenty-five thousand men, if there are that many; that the last month Lee has given furloughs liberally to all who would re-enlist, to go home to recruit; that from fifteen to thirty days are given them.

General Lee tells his officers that the Yankees will be filling up their armies in March, and he must be ready for them. He says he will have sixty thousand men by that time, and can hold double that number in check.—When we made our last movement across the Rapidan, while Butler threatened Richmond, they were apprised of our movement when it commenced by citizens coming in, and when our troops crossed the river and surprised their pickets, General Lee was engaged in sending men to Richmond by rail, and told General Ewell that this move on his front was only a feint.

They have but two corps now, under Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell.—The latter is full, but the former has been depleted to aid Longstreet, whose whole corps is still absent. Their horses have suffered severely from the want of forage, many thousands having died, and hundreds of men are without shoes and clothing to keep them warm. Over two hundred men have been shot during the winter for desertion.

They were captured trying to get over to our lines, and at home, not being willing to return to the army. He says two things, generally of some account, have ceased to have any value in the rebel army; they are paper money and life. Private soldiers have long since ceased to use money to buy anything. Sutlers are no more, and anything wanted is either obtained as a gift or stolen, generally the latter.

Many refused to take their pay when offered to them, alleging that it is worthless, it taking nearly three mos. pay to buy one dollar in gold. The soldiers' families all over the South have long been objects of charity, and been forced to beg or steal to keep life in their wasted frames, and this is tending, more than anything else, to demoralize their army, and may retard the return of those home on furlough.

A Serious Affair between Soldiers and Copperhead Partisans.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The unfortunate collision between members of the 17th Ohio Regiment and citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, proves to have been a serious affair. The circumstances are briefly these: The soldiers were assembling in Lancaster, preparatory to leaving for Camp Dennison. The conversation turned on the war, during which the loyalty and disloyalty of certain citizens were pretty freely vertilated.

An old man, named Zee, the keeper of a saloon, seated himself at a window, where he could hear the conversation, having previously armed himself with a revolver. About 10 o'clock in the evening a soldier, by the name of Little, turned to Zee's son, and remarked, "George, I understand you have become a Copperhead." The young man resented this, and, turning sharply upon Little, the latter thrust him aside with his fist, whereupon Zee drew his revolver and shot Little through the heart. The soldiers immediately collected around their fallen comrade, when old Zee again fired his revolver into the crowd, the shot taking effect in the hip of a young man named Michael, who died on Sunday afternoon.

The murderer and his son escaped. The soldiers were much exasperated at the murdor of their comrade, and threatened to burn the town. Col. Durbin Ward, their commanding officer, although partially disabled by his wounded arm, rushed in among his infuriated men and pleaded with and commanded them to desist from their purpose. He succeeded partially in his efforts, but the soldiers demolished the saloon and scattered in search of old Zee and his son, scouring the town and vicinity.

About two o'clock, on Sunday morning, they found young Zee lurking in the outskirts of the town, and bro't him into Market House Square, where they assaulted and beat him almost to a jelly. Colonel Ward again rushed into the crowd and rescued Zee from the soldiers, and had him taken to the house of a surgeon, and stood guard over him while his wounds were being dressed.

In a speech to the soldiers, Colonel Ward told them that he was informed that persons of Boone county, an entirely Copperhead district, had armed themselves, and were coming into Lancaster; whereupon the soldiers rushed to the armory for guns, took possession of the court house, and barricaded it, but nothing came of the rumor.

The Prisoners.—The Great Escapade from the Libby.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 12.]

The escape of the Yankee officers from the Libby continued to be the liveliest topic of yesterday, and conjectures were rife as to the means of the escape other than those described in the published accounts. The sentinels, as usual, were enriched with laurels that their native modesty, if nothing else, would cause them to decline. After all, however, this grand delivery does not exceed in glory or secrecy the escape of John Morgan from the Ohio Penitentiary, and yet neither the connivance nor carelessness of sentinels or others have received any credit from Morgan or his historians, Yankee or Southern. It is most probable in fact, that this distinguished General is, more than anybody else, responsible for the success with which Streight and his chums made their exit from the Libby. The experience and example of the one was an admirable lesson for the other.

It appears that the tunnel under 20th street was dug entirely with an old hinge, and the loosened earth—a brittle, marly sand—removed with an old sugar scoop stolen from the hospital quarters. As the tunnel progressed, the miner took with him, besides his tools, an old fashioned knapsack, made upon a wooden frame, to which a cord was attached. When he filled this with earth, it was drawn out by an accomplice who remained in the cellar, the contents deposited safely out of the way, and it was then shoved back to the digger with a pole.

The basement itself, in which this work was carried on, was kept constantly locked, never used, and the windows being tightly nailed, it was as dark as pitch. The principal in the tunnelling operation was Captain J. N. Johnson, of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry, who is among the escaped. His accomplices were different, as occasion or private arrangement demanded.

On several occasions it had been observed that this Johnson was absent from roll call, and now and then two or three others, a circumstance not very gratifying to the clerk having the roll to call, who, of course, would have it to go over again. A short time after he would appear and make his presence known, and would give as an excuse that it was only a little fun—"just devilling the clerk." On one occasion, when this thing had occurred once too often, he was called up for punishment, when he plead very earnestly, with a broad, good natured grin, that he was "only joking, and was rolled up in his blanket when his name was called." He was excused this time with a warning. He took good care to keep better hours in quarters, while the work continued below to its completion.

Immediately after the escape was discovered and the first to go in pursuit, Mr. John Ligon, Assistant Clerk, with Orderly Hatcher, Warden R. R. Turner, and two policemen went off in the direction of the Peninsula, and up to yesterday evening had signalized their promptness and energy by the recapture of eight of the fugitives, whom they picked up on the roads. Fourteen others were brought in during Wednesday night and yesterday, by pickets on the Chickahominy. Several were captured at Bottoms Bridge some in Hanover, but the larger number only a few miles from the city. Intelligence was obtained that a number of them were trying to get through in the direction of Fredericksburg. Another batch, recaptured in that direction, is looked for to day. We give below the list of those who had up to six o'clock last evening been returned to their old quarters at the Libby. The energy and solicitude of Major Turner are subjects of deserved commendation.

One of the captures of Wednesday was made by "an American citizen of African descent." The dusky captor was engaged in a matutinal "dig" in his potato patch, when he observed the fugitive officer streaking it across the field. Seeing that he wore suspiciously blue garments, the darkey hailed him and asked him where he was "gwine." Something to the effect of "nowhere" being the reply, the darkey, with courage and patriotism worthy of immortality, brought his hoe to a "charge," and responded, "Yes you is, dough—you done broke out of one o' dem prisons—come along—you got to go wid me." He marched him to the house, handed him over to his master, and returned to his potato patch, covered with glory. The Yankee arrived, under due guard, yesterday morning.

Captured on Wednesday.—G. Starr, captain, 104th New York; W. B Pierce first lieutenant, 11th Kentucky cavalry; H Scroeter, first lieutenant, 82nd Illinois Infantry; J Gates, captain, 3rd Ohio; C H Morgan, first lieutenant, 21st Wisconsin; F. Morat, first lieutenant, 73d New York; W L Watson, first lieutenant, 21st Wisconsin; E Shroeders, first lieutenant, 74th Pennsylvania.

Captured on Yesterday.—Colonel S P Spofford, 97th New York; A B White, first lieutenant, 4th Pennsylvania cavalry; W A Daly, first lieutenant, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry; H C H Hinds, first lieutenant, 57th Pennsylvania; F Irch, captain, 45th N York; Isaac Johnson engineer gunboat Satellite; J. P. Brown, second lieutenant, 15th U S regulars; G S Good, second lieutenant, company I, 84th Pennsylvania; A Moore, 1st lieutenant, com. E, 4th Kentucky; G P Gamble, 2nd lieutenant, com. D, 63d Pennsylvania; Adjutant M R Small, 6th Maryland; C S Edmond, first lieutenant, company D, 67th Pennsylvania; J M Wasson, 2d lieutenant, company H, 40th Ohio; P A White, 2d lieutenant, company D, 89d Pennsylvania; Lieut Col Ely, 18th Connecticut; Capt E S Smith, 19th U S Cavalry; Lieut W H Wilcox, 10th New York cavalry; Lt. Adam Hauf, 45th New York; Daniel Flansberry, 14th Michigan cavalry; T J Roy, 49th Ohio; J H Gadsby, 19th U S Infantry; M M Bassett, 63d Illinois; M Bedell, 123d New York; Cap. N Moore, 29th Indiana; Lieut J D Simpson, 10th Indiana; Captain J. D Phelps, 73rd Indiana, Captain W C Rossman, 4d Ohio; Colonel Thos G Rose, 77th Pennsylvania; H P Crawford, 2d Illinois cavalry; S D Sutherland, 125th Ohio; Lieut J M Fades, First Rhode Island cavalry; Lieut E Cottingham, 35th Ohio.

[From the Richmond Examiner, February 16.]

No more recaptured Yankee officers were gathered in at the Libby yesterday. The number sticks at forty-eight. Possibly two or three more may be picked up, skipping about over the country; but the number recaptured already, and yet to be taken, will not exceed the one half of the one hundred and nine who got off. Half a loaf is better than no loaf. As for Streight, the Confederacy got more than ten times his value when it received Morgan back, and can afford to let him run. Bon voyage, whiskey Streight!

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter the service as from those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made against the continuance of this paltry system of seduction;

And whereas, Information has now been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania has enlisted almost bodily as from another State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsylvania has delighted to honor;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against allowing themselves to be seduced from her service. By enlisting in regiments of other States they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right, and not as a charity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and received with applause and consideration, as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiments to an abrupt close; their names will no longer be entered on our rolls; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be sickened by the fact that they have abandoned their native State, deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors and your fellow citizens.

But if you leave her for the service of other States, you throw away all these, for their people will regard you merely as mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for yourselves. Recollect your homes and your families and your friends and the banners which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried so gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has provided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relics of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all Magistrates, District Attorneys and other officers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth against all persons who shall within this State attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Secy of Commonwealth.

WOOD FOR PAPER.—There has been quite an active trade going on in the northern part of Chester county, in poplar wood. It is in demand for making paper. The mills at Springville, Chester county, are very extensive, and are worked by New York capitalists. The price of wood delivered on line of Chester Valley Railroad is $4a$5 per cord.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, March 2, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Provost Marshal's Office Removed.

The Provost Marshal's Office was removed from this place to Hollidaysburg on Tuesday of last week. Perhaps Hollidaysburg is more *central* than any of the towns on the line of the railroad.

What is Wanted—A Town Library.

Why is it that the citizens of this borough have not instituted a public library? is a question that is often asked. We cannot tell, unless it is they are possessed of the opinion that they cannot maintain a library. If this is a reason, we would say, despise such a thought; repose more confidence *in our own and each other's* ability to preserve such an institution and let us endeavor to obtain all the benefits that can be derived therefrom. A public library has long been one of the wants of this place, but we sincerely trust that our citizens will go to work, and have it so no longer. We need not repeat all the advantages of an institution of this kind, as they are no doubt known to all, but we would say,—to promote the advancement of our young men in literary knowledge, and further advance and insure the intellectual interests of our town,—let us have at once a public library, literary society, or some other institution of like nature. Let us not forget that "knowledge is *power*."

An Accident.

On Wednesday night last, Mrs. John White was seriously injured by being struck by a locomotive at the crossing at the upper end of town. Mrs. W. and others were accompanying her son Thomas, to the depot to see him off on his return to the army in the 11 o'clock train. Just as they came to the road, a freight train was passing down, and as the last car passed, Mrs. White stepped forward to cross the track and was struck and thrown off the track by the locomotive of a train going west, which had just arrived at the crossing unobserved as the down train had passed. Mrs. W. was badly cut and bruised about the head and body, but no bones were broken. She is recovering slowly.

Just as we Supposed.

We understand that the many young boys who have been accepted into the service and gone to Carlisle are rapidly being discharged. We supposed such would be the treatment they would receive, and we are not sorry that such proves to be the case. We hope all the boys thus discharged will return to their grieved and anxious parents, who could never be made to believe nor ever feel satisfied that their youthful and inexperienced sons could withstand the hardships of the portending vigorous spring campaign.

Taken Prisoner by a Lady.

On Monday morning last, Major J. B. Miles, of the 49th Regt., P. V. V., who has been at home on furlough for a few days, was captured by Miss Bell Creigh, and taken before Rev. Zahniser, who after going through the usual ceremonies, discharged the happy couple conditionally, that the Major would report to his regiment immediately, which terms he accepted, and skedaddled in the 9 a. m. train, accompanied by his interesting bride.

☞ Gen. Grant has been made a Lieutenant-General. He now holds the only position ever conferred on any person in this country; except George Washington, Gen. Scott's rank of Lieutenant-General being merely that of brevet. The new law is so worded that the lieutenant-general is only ex-officio commander-in-chief of all the armies, and therefore it does not disturb Halleck unless the President requests him to retire.

The Juvenile Concert.

We were never better pleased with a Concert than we were with the one in the Court House on Saturday night last. It was given by a class of two hundred school children in charge of Prof. Kemmerer, who has been instructing them an hour a day for two weeks. It was a rich treat, and pleased everybody. It was the first time we ever saw as many children conduct themselves so well and perform their parts so well.

Cunningham & Co's. New Wholesale Establishment.

We visited this establishment last week and found the gentlemen of the firm busy arranging their goods for inspection. They have on hand a large stock of well selected goods of all kinds, and we have been informed by a retail country dealer that as good if not better bargains can be had at this establishment than in the city.—It will not cost country retail merchants anything to call and examine goods and prices, and they may save dollars.

Barn Burned—Heavy Loss.

The barn of Mr. Isaac Neff, a short distance above Petersburg, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon last. Four horses, a large quantity of grain, hay, etc., in the barn at the time, were consumed. Mr. Neff was in this place at the time. The barn was situated near the railroad and it is supposed that it was fired by sparks from a locomotive.

☞ Our "devil" T. Barlow Flood, who volunteered last week, writes from Carlisle on Saturday, that there were over five thousand new recruits there, and that somebody had relieved him of $45 of his bounty money, but that pocket picking was so common there that the "boys" had got used to it.

The Colored "Boys."

Quite a large number of colored young men entered the service as volunteers from this place and adjoining townships. They were taken to Camp Penn, Philadelphia, and we are informed by persons who had charge of them, that they conducted themselves as soldiers should. We hope they may have a good time shooting traitors.

As it used to was.

Our citizens begin to feel at home, now that that noisy crowd has been located at Hollidaysburg. We like to see a crowd occasionally, but to have a show in town every day and every night for weeks, is a little too much of a "good thing." Hope the citizens of Hollidaysburg will sleep sound on their bargain.

The Franklin House.

This house has passed into the hands of Mr. Wm. Long of this place, who is now busy putting it in order for the accommodation of its old patrons. We hope Mr. Long will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as we are sure he will try to make all who give him a call feel at home.

The bad conduct of Young Men.

At every concert, or other gatherings at the Court House, a certain class of young men are sure to make blackguards of themselves by their bad conduct. They should be denied admittance to such places.

Examination.

An examination of School No. 1, under the supervision of Mr. S. B. Chaney, will take place at the public school house in this borough during the entire part of next week. Patrons and others interested in our public schools are invited to attend.

New Saw Mill.

We learn that Messrs. Frank Heffright and H. S. Wharton, purchasers of McCahan's and Swoop's farms back of town, have made arrangements to erect a steam saw mill on the premises by the middle of May.

A Good Move.

Mr. Geo. A. Steel commenced removing his old red house on Monday morning last. We would to see a fine brick occupying its place. There is no better corner in town for a good business stand.

☞ Musk-rat hunting has become general among the hunters who make any profit in the selling of furs.

19th Penna. Cavalry.

We learn by a communication from Capt. D. Ross Miller that the 19th Penna. Cavalry, in which are several companies from this district, is on its way to Alabama.

East Baltimore Conference.

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church will meet at Altoona to-day.

☞ The Tyrone *Herald* thinks that the Provost Marshal's Office was removed to Hollidaysburg to accommodate somebody who had an "axe to grind," on the draft wheel. A Congressional axe, perhaps.

Bounties.

A resolution was passed in the lower House of Congress on Friday last, in the following words:

"That all bounties authorized to be paid under existing laws and the regulations and orders of the War Department to veterans re-enlisting, or persons enlisting in the regular or volunteer service for three years or during the war, shall be paid from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding."

This resolution no doubt passed the Senate on Monday, and bounties will be paid till the first of April, and volunteering will continue as brisk as ever during the present month.

☞ Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, the notorious traitor, has arrived in Richmond, and has been made a Colonel.

☞ A resolution has passed the House, proposing to give all veterans who have not and cannot receive a local bounty, a State bounty of from $200 to $400.

To School Officers and Teachers.

The subscriber has been appointed by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, agent for the county of Huntingdon for the sale of all necessary articles of School Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Geometrical Solids, Cube Root Blocks, Numeral Frames, Liquid Slate for Blackboards, and Brushes, Pencil Holders, Primary Drawing Books, Primary and High School Slates, Natural Spelling Teacher, Speller and Pronouncer, Class Registers, How to Use the Globes, Northend's Teachers' Assistant, Holbrooks Normal Method, Guide to Illustrate, Alphabet Made Easy, Mapping Plates, Rewards and Teachers' Tokens, and any other article manufactured by the Company not on hand will be ordered if called for.

Teachers and School Directors are requested to call at Lewis' Book Store and see stock on hand.

All kinds of School Books and School Stationery always on hand.

Collierville, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1864.

Friend Lewis:—I announce the death of ISAIAH W. BRYAN, a private of Co. L, 19th Penna. Cavalry, who died at Columbus, Ky., on the 26th of January, 1864. Private Bryan left the company on the 21st and was a corpse on the 26th. He died of a disease called Pneumonia. We being on a three weeks' march could not hear the tidings of the fact to his friends until the present.

I would say he was buried with the honors of war, and truly deserved such a burial, for he was a good soldier and was highly respected by all his company. We most sincerely regret his loss, both as a soldier and a friend, yet we trust that our loss shall be his eternal gain.

I would say to the friends of the deceased, for any information, address me thus: Capt. D. Ross MILLER,
Co. L, 19th Penna. Cavalry,
1st Brig, 6th Div., 16th Army Corps,
Via Memphis, Tenn.

A Terrible Tragedy.

Fearful Sufferings and Death of Three Canadians.

Mr. John Giscome, just returned from a prospecting tour 350 miles east of the Rocky Mountains, furnishes a thrilling account of the fate of three Canadians, who attempted to cross overland to Cariboo. He says:

"While wintering at Fort George, in 1862, two brothers, Gilbert and Thomas Rennie, arrived at that place in the month of December. They were in a very weak condition, and Thomas had his feet badly frostbitten. They had left three of their party on a rock above Fort George, with only ten days' provisions, and expressed the belief that they were dead, as it had taken them twenty eight days to reach the Fort. Two Indians were dispatched in search of the men, but they returned in a few hours, stating the weather was too severe to attempt it The two Rennies came to Giscombe's cabin, and while there, four Indians arrived. One of the Rennies, who spoke French, inquired if they had seen anything of the missing men, but no information could be gained from them. On the following day they left the fort, professing to return to the lake they had come from. Giscombe subsequently learned that they went in search of the unfortunate men.—Two of them were still alive, but they had killed William Rennie (the brother of Gilbert and Thomas), and had eaten all but his legs, which they held in their hands when found, and were tearing the raw flesh from the bones. The Indians were going to light a fire for them, but the men drew their pistols and they fled. This news did not reach the fort until March, and the Rennies had left in January.

When Mr. Giscome started on his prospecting tour, he was induced to proceed in that direction, as from information procured from the Indians, he was afraid they had murdered the last survivor. On reaching Salmon river, the guide showed great reluctance to taking that route, but on being well paid consented to go. Giscome found the camp some fifty miles above Fort George; everything of value had been carried off by the Indians. In one corner of the camp was a small pile of bones; among them was a skull of a young man supposed to be Wm. Konnie. Some of the bones were still bloody, and were charred at the ends. Giscome and his party collected the bones, dug a grave and buried them. One of the Indians said the third body was lying some distance outside the camp, stripped of his clothes, and several cuts from a hatchet on his head and body.

At the Indian camp, on the first lake, Giscome saw several articles which the Indians had removed from the camp, but they would not disclose anything as to the murder of the survivor. From the statement of the Indians, and personal inspection made by Mr. Giscome and his companions, he came to the painful conclusion that the men had been reduced by cold and starvation to this last extremities, and had actually killed and eaten one another. There were no signs of fires having been lighted, or wood cut, and yet they must have existed about ten weeks; the longest liver having to all appearance suffered a cruel death at the hands of the Indians for the sake of plunder.

A Strange Phenomena.

The Trumpet, published at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, relates the following singular phenomena:

An unnatural phenomena took place in Rapho township, three miles east of Mount Joy, on Thursday last, at the residence of Martin Inly. His daughter, aged eighteen years, died a quarter before eight o'clock. After the usual ceremonies were attended to, towards morning the attention of the mother was drawn to the corpse, when she discerned something unusual on the lips of the deceased. Attempting to remove it apparently a voice seemed to say, "Let it remain." Astonishment caused an examination, and the fact was, there appeared in the middle of the lips and teeth, a complete rose bud ready to open and on the left side of the bud a full bloomed rose—what florists call a double levy rose. On close examination it was ascertained that the bud and rose were a hard substance to the touch, and in appearance like ivory.

It was perceptible that from the first and last nights of the phenomena it enlarged. Thoughts were entertained that the removal of the body to the burying ground (which was in a hearse and over a mile of rough road) might cause a separation, but the bud and rose still remain as when first seen, only increased perceptibly in size. The rose and bud were as white as ivory, and supposed equally as hard.

Many persons were eye-witness of the fact. The rose was very natural, and those not knowing the fact, felt satisfied that it was a real rose and bud placed there as an ornament; and reports caused many to witness the fact.

The disease of the deceased was measles; a relapse took place attended with a cold which caused her death.

Quotas Full.

West and Oneida townships' are full. There may be other townships full, but we have not been informed of the fact.

☞ Col. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, will be superseded, as the new Enrollment law requires a Brigadier General, unless the President shall promote him, which he is not likely to do, as the intention of the law was to get around the necessity of retaining Col. Fry in that position.

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—Persons in want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

VALENTINES.—The Valentine season is at hand, and a large variety of Sentimental and Comics, can be had at Lewis' Book Store, wholesale and retail.

☞ The Parlor Matches, superior to any other kind in the market, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Photograph Albums and Cards.

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Horse Bills

Printed on short notice at Lewis' Job Printing Office.

☞ The man who drinks whiskey or chews tobacco, spends his money. The man who buys books and takes time to read them, plants his.

POCO METALLIC PAINT

Prevents roofs and exposed walls from leaking. Dries hard under water. PAINTS MORE THAN TWICE the surface white lead will. Wears longer and is no higher in price. Stands heat better than red lead.

SMITH BOWEN, Agent,
Office, back 150½ North Fourth St.,
Philadelphia.

Feb7,1864-1m

MARRIED,

On the 23d February, 1864, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Corporal MILES MOORE, Co. I, 5th Regt., P. R. V. C., to Miss MARY C. PARKS, of Walker township.

By Rev. G. Van Artsdalen on Wednesday, February 24, 1864, ARCHIBALD STITT HARPER to MARGARET JANE, eldest daughter of William Appleby, Esq., all near Shade Gap, Dublin township.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. J. F. Tallhelm, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ALFERD RUTTER to Miss ELEANOR WAGNOR, both of Orbisonia, Huntingdon county.

On Monday, February 29th, 1864, by Rev. Geo. W. Zahnizer, at the residence of Mrs. M. H. Anderson, in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., Major J. BLANCHARD MILES, of the *Potomac army*, 49th P. V., now on the Rappahannock, Va., to Miss BELLE, eldest daughter of Hon. John D. Creigh, of California.

DIED,

In the convalescent camp at Cowan station, Tennessee, on the 10th of January, 1864, after an illness of six mos. with chronic diarrhœa, PATTERSON CROWNOVER, of Com. E, 74th Indiana Volunteers, formerly of Huntingdon county. He was just 33 years of age when he died.

In this borough, on Friday, February 26, 1864, of scarlet fever, ALLIE, son of R. Allison and Mary F. Miller, aged 3 years. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The election of teachers for the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for the ensuing term of nine months, will be made by the Board of Directors on the evening of Saturday, the 12th inst.

Applications in writing, (in all cases to be accompanied with the certificate of the County Superintendent,) will be received up to 7 o'clock, P. M., on said day.

By order of the Board, J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Mch2,1864-2t. Secretary.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the first day of September last, a Heifer, about three years old, with black sides, neck and head, black and white spreckled, back and belly white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Mch2 1864* SAMUEL HUFF.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Borst, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to hear exceptions to the account of Benjamin Hartman, administrator of John Borst, dec'd., and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said administrator amongst those entitled to the same, will attend to his duties at the office of Miles & Dorris, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF March next, at ten o'clock, A. M.; at which time all persons are required to present their claims before said auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
Huntingdon, Mch2,1864.* Auditor.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

PUBLIC SALE AT MARKLESBURG.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the town of Markleburg at 10½ o'clock, A. M.,

On Tuesday, 22d day of March next,

a valuable farm of 80 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared, in good order, all well fenced, a great portion of which is post and rail. It is known as the John Shultz property, and has thereon a fine log weatherboarded double house, a large new bank barn, large tool house and granery, a corn crib, also, a fine *spring house (with the water running thro' it constantly)* within ten steps of the dwelling; also, an orchard of over 100 trees just bearing.

The farm is beautifully situated, with a fine eastern exposure, within two miles of Markleburg station, and about one mile from Coffee Run, with the best market at good cash prices in this section of the State.

There is a widow's dower in the farm, it will be sold subject to the dower, or the dower will be released, as the purchaser may desire.

Terms one-third in hand and the balance to suit the purchaser. Possession given on confirmation of sale.

JOHN MEGAHAN, HORATIO G. FISHER.
Auctioneer. Mch2,1864.

GO AND SEE FOR YOUR SELF

The Stock of New Goods that is now opening—and for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

Feb. 24, 1864. 1m.

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Fe10,64

FRESH SMOKED HAMS, DRIED BEEF and TONGUES, just received at LLOYD & HENRY.

Feb. 10, 1864

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!

Having a large stock of Hardware on hands, bought at old prices, I am daily selling goods lower than they can be bought in Philadelphia. Call soon.

Fe3, 1864. JAMES A. BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 2.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,25@7,50
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6,25
Rye Flour	$6,50
Corn Meal	$ bl $6,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,70@1,75
Rye	$1,41
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,17
Oats	80
Barley Malt	$ bu $1,65
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	28@35c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7,25
Extra do ₰ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,40
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,10
Oats	75
Cloverseed	8,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Charles J. Snyder, dec'd.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Charles J. Snyder, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them, properly authenticated, to us.

ANN SNYDER,
J. PETER SNYDER,
Feb 24, 1864-6t.* Admr.

1864. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. .4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURER OF

WALL PAPERS,

& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner 4th and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb24,1864-3m

WANTED.—A Journeyman Miller, immediately, or a young man who would like to learn the milling trade. Address

A. J. McCOY, Spruce Creek,
Fe17,1864-1t. Huntingdon co., Pa.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Warriormark twp., on or about the first of Dec., 1863, a black STEER, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS W. GANOE.
Feb. 17, 1864.*

NOTICE

To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co.

The Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1864, directed to be paid to said Creditors two and one-fourth per cent. on their claims on which former dividend have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.

Spruce Creek, February 10, 1864.

Hollidaysburg "Standard," Blairsville paper, Ebensburg "Alleghanian," publish 3t and charge this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

ONE HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS

Situate in the town of MOUNT UNION, and known as the property of the late Hon. James Gwin, dec'd, will be offered at public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, the 3d of March, 1864,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the "Town Plot" these lots are known as No's 13, 16, 32, 35, 117, 118, and 141.

No. 13 has on it a two story plank house and stable, the house having a cellar, 3 rooms down stairs, and 5 rooms up stairs. No. 16 adjoins No. 13, and both are but a few yards west of the Station, north of and fronting on the railroad.

No's. 32 and 33 lie in the northeast corner of a large field west of the station, and front on Water street.

No's. 117 and 118 lie south of the railroad within a square of the station, and front on Shirley street.

No. 141 is two squares south of the station and fronts on *Market* street.

Terms cash on confirmation of sale.

For further particulars inquire of Mr. J. C. Secrist, Ticket agent, Mount Union; or of the subscriber,

G. W. JACKSON,
Feb. 17, 1864. Huntingdon, Penna.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County to me directed I will sell at public sale on the premises

On Thursday, the 3d day of March next,

The following real estate, late the property of Mrs. Rebecca Campbell, dec'd., to wit:

A lot of ground situated on the north side of the Bedford Road in the village of McConnellstown, adjoining lands of George Hawn and Brothers on the north, another lot of said deceased on the east, the said Road on the south, and a lot of Henry Snyder on the west, having thereon erected a large two-story frame and weather-boarded dwelling-house and store room, a frame carriage, wood and smoke house. Also, a well of good water with a pump therein. The above property is a desirable stand for merchandizing, and has been used as such for several years.

Also, Another lot of ground adjoining the above, now in the occupancy of John Dearment, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN F. PATTON,
Guardian of the minor children of Mrs. R. Campbell, dec'd.
February 10, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

[ESTATE OF MICHAEL BARNDOLLAR, dec'd.]

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 16th day of March 1864, at one o'clock of said day, The following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Clay, in the said county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of William Corbin's heirs on the east, lands of David F. *Stevens on the North*, lands of James G. McNeal on the West, and lands of Samuel Oilfiter and others on the south. Containing one hundred and eleven acres and fifty two perches and allowances more or less: having thereon erected a two story frame house, log barn and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, her interest to be paid to her punctually and annually during her life; to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.

BENJAMIN WOOLLET

Feb. 3, 1864.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Any person desirous of purchasing or renting a Valuable Property can now have an opportunity.

Said property consists of a corner lot, on which are erected a store and warehouse, with apartments for a family; the entire building being some sixty-five feet in length, with stable on the lot, &c.

The location is immediately on the Railroad, making it convenient as a shipping point, east or west; situate between two of the best valleys in the county.

Any person wishing to engage in the Mercantile or any other business, will find this among the best in the State. The owner has sold goods to the amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per year; showing it to be the best business stand ever offered for sale or rent for many years. For particulars, address A. & M.,

Huntingdon, Huntingdon county,
Jan. 27,1864.3t Penna.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND *FARM OF 200 ACRES,*

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

OSCANYAN'S ORIENTAL ALBUM.

This unique and interesting collection of Twenty-three splendid Photographic Portraits of Oriental men and women, taken from life, in both indoor and outdoor costumes is now ready for sale. Price $3. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price. Dealers supplied at the usual discount.

These portraits received a silver medal from the American Institute.

C. OSCANYAN,
Fe3-6t 37 Lafayette place, N. Y.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY AND *NORMAL SCHOOL.*

The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties that the Cassville Seminary will be open for instruction on the 4th April, for two quarters, of 11 weeks each. Gentlemen and ladies desiring instruction for the purpose of qualifying themselves for teachers will please address

GEO. F. DAVENPORT,
Cassville, Huntingdon co, Pa.

REFERENCES—R. McDivitt, County Superintendent, and others. Feb. 3, 1864.

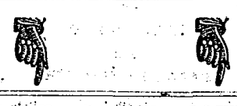
DIARIES FOR 1864,

Received and for sale

At LEWIS' Book Store

Fine Cigars at Lewis' Book Store

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A, Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

JOSEPH ABT,

MANUFACTURER OF

BASKETS & SLEIGH BASKETS,

Near Huntingdon, Penna.

All orders filled on the shortest notice.
Orders left at Lewis Book Store will receive attention.
Huntingdon, Jan. 27, 1864-6m.

W. A. STEPHENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

G. W. Carpenter, Heuszey & Co's

WHOLESALE DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 737 Market St., Philadelphia.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety; also, PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of every description.

All articles purchased from us can be relied on as being of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such *inducements as will* make it the interests of purchasers to lay in their supplies form us, and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment. All orders addressed to us by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. W. CARPENTER & Co.
Fe3-3m 737 Market Street, Philada.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE, FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,

Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

De23—6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

TO THE BOOT & SHOE TRADE.

CHASE & PEDDLE,

MANUFACTURERS of UPPERS,

NO. 19 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

[UP STAIRS.] PHILADELPHIA.

Inform the trade that they keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's

BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS,

of every description, made only from prime stock and fitted with best materials, in the most fashionable city styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Jan. 27, 1864-3m.

VALENTINES!!

A large assortment of

SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC

VALENTINES,

For sale Wholesale and Retail,

AT LEWIS' BOOK & MUSIC STORE.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistment will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to *those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed* conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

ALEX. M. LLOYD,
Huntingdon, July 8 1863. Captain and Provost Marshal.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A.

Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, aged 23 years; 5 feet, 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 26, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet, 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each of either of the above named deserters.

L. B. HUYETT,
De16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of the old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.

De16, 1863. SIMON COHN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWINN'S.

LOOKING GLASSES.—For sale at the Hardware store of

Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1865 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in
Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.
Nov. 13, 1863–3m*

ISAAC K. STAUFFER.

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863–1y.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own importation and Manufacture a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter season.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞ Remember the name number and street: John Farrira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.–3m

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708.)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of
FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,
unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of First Class FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented at the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863–1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also Hats, Findery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45.
By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon Pa.

A. ELTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,

NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [Dec–3m

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce and respectfully solicit the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and convenient warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Markleburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Sep 30, 1863

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES;
BOOT AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Sept 30 1863.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods,
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

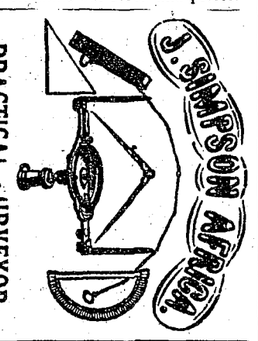
One Hundred Different Styles OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering, FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS.
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION BK'S,
OMNION BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS.	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $3 00 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CLERK FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS of every description printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES.

Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 26, '63

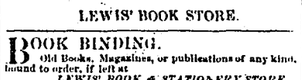
S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils Pocket and Desk Memorandums, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC! THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Berthul's enlarged and Improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of
D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P GWIN'S if you want fashionable Good

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room to Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Pa. Sept 18, 1867

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer. Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples entirely and thoroughly practical—such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business—and has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of businessmen to be the handiest book of reference pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hand of the business man what the key to mathematician works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's painter's glazier's, paper's, plumber's paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restiveness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenies, Stratin, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, the Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Leg and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Ramp Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Barey's Method of taming Horses, how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER.
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE.
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS,

made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. D. GODDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
ANDREW L. BREES,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception.
WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PHOBT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVH. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
——. POHRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John treet, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

M'GOOD'S Spelling, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
WOLFERT'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbus' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Gr enleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hansford & Payson.
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hansford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits, with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 500 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The App ndix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2. 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published, and for sale at L